

10/5/9, 931

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:56:01 ON 04 FEB 2007

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.84

0.84

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:58:32 ON 04 FEB 2007

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 2 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 919200-33-2

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 2 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 919200-33-2

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<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=>

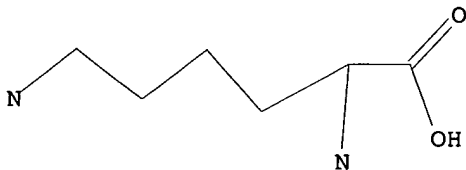
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10519931.str

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1 full

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 18:58:55 FILE 'REGISTRY'

FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 447081 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 447081 ITERATIONS

78138 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.04

L2 78138 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
172.10	172.94

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:59:05 ON 04 FEB 2007
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 4 Feb 2007 VOL 146 ISS 7
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Feb 2007 (20070202/ED)

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<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s 12
L3 102262 L2

=> s 13 and PNA oligomer?
6248 PNA
106440 OLIGOMER?
388 PNA OLIGOMER?
(PNA(W)OLIGOMER?)
L4 18 L3 AND PNA OLIGOMER?

=> s 14 and fmoc
6026 FMOC
L5 6 L4 AND FMOC

=> dup rem 15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 6 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 16 bib abs hitstr 1-6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2006:693745 CAPLUS
DN 145:336301
TI Modification of guanine residues in PNA-synthesis by PyBOP
AU Pritz, Stephan; Wolf, Yvonne; Klemm, Clementine; Bienert, Michael
CS Leibniz-Institute of Molecular Pharmacology, Berlin, 13125, Germany
SO Tetrahedron Letters (2006), 47(33), 5893-5896
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PB Elsevier B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 145:336301
AB The phosphonium-type coupling reagent PyBOP, when applied to the synthesis

of peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers, was found to form O4-phosphonium compds. of the nucleobase guanine which can be converted into C4-modified guanine-derived PNAs by nucleophiles.

IT 105047-45-8

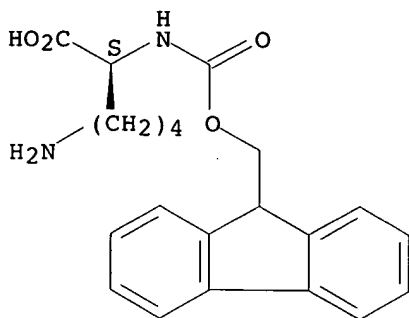
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(PNA-synthesis using PyBOP as coupling reagent and determination of guanine-modified byproducts by MS/MS-fragmentation)

RN 105047-45-8 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, N2-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2006:152794 CAPLUS

DN 144:391376

TI An efficient, convenient solid-phase synthesis of amino acid-modified peptide nucleic acid monomers and oligomers

AU Balaji, Baghavathy S.; Gallazzi, Fabio; Jia, Fang; Lewis, Michael R.

CS Department of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, Molecular Biology Program, Department of Radiology, and Nuclear Science and Engineering Institute, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, 65211, USA

SO Bioconjugate Chemistry (2006), 17(2), 551-558

CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

AB An efficient and highly versatile method for the synthesis of amino acid-modified peptide nucleic acid (PNA) monomers is described. By using solid-phase Fmoc (Fmoc = 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl) techniques, such monomers can be assembled readily in a stepwise manner and obtained in high yield with minimal purification. Protected neutral hydrophilic, acidic, and basic amino acids were coupled to 2-chlorotriethyl chloride resin. Following Fmoc removal, innovative conditions for the key step, reductive alkylation with N-Fmoc -aminoacetaldehyde, were developed to circumvent problems encountered with previously reported methods. Activation and coupling of pyrimidine and purine nucleobases to the resulting secondary amines afforded amino acid-modified PNA monomers. The mild reaction conditions utilized were compatible with sensitive and labile functional groups, such as tert-Bu ethers and tert-Bu esters. PNA monomers were obtained in 36-42% overall yield and very high purity, after cleavage and purification. Using standard solid-phase Fmoc chemical, two of these monomers were incorporated with high coupling efficiency into a variety of modified PNA oligomers, including four tetradecamers designed to target bcl-2 mRNA. Such modified oligomers have the potential to enhance water solubility and cell portability, while maintaining hybridization affinity and promoting favorable biodistribution properties.

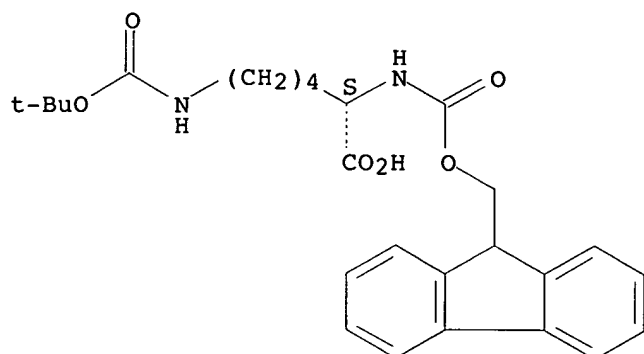
IT 71989-26-9

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(solid phase synthesis of peptide nucleic acid monomers and oligomers
via reductive alkylation with aminoacetaldehyde as key step)

RN 71989-26-9 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, N6-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N2-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



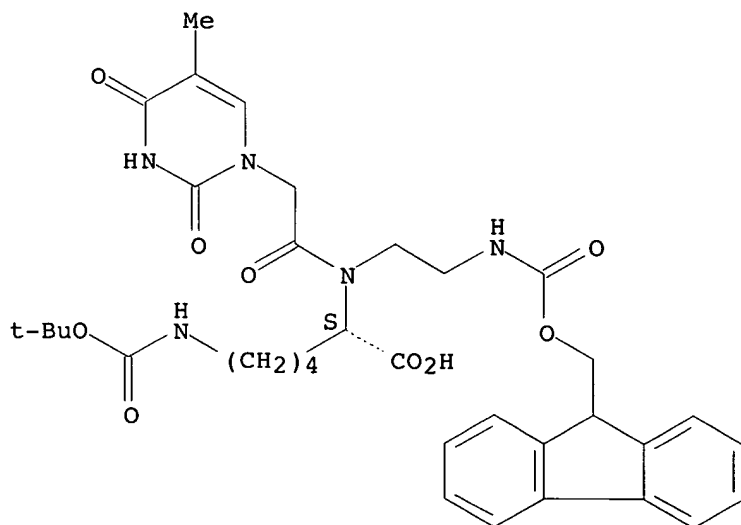
IT 882780-21-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(solid phase synthesis of peptide nucleic acid monomers and oligomers
via reductive alkylation with aminoacetaldehyde as key step)

RN 882780-21-4 CAPLUS

CN 13-Oxa-2,5,11-triazapentadecanoic acid, 6-carboxy-5-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-14,14-dimethyl-12-oxo-, 1-(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethyl) ester, (6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 52 THERE ARE 52 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:905902 CAPLUS

DN 141:380101

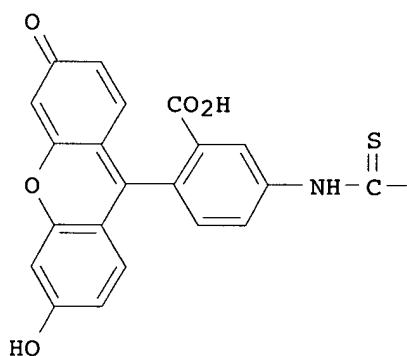
TI Novel functional peptide nucleic acid and process for producing the same

IN Tonosaki, Madoka; Ikeda, Hisafumi

PA Credia Japan Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004092377	A1	20041028	WO 2004-JP5392	20040415
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1614750	A1	20060111	EP 2004-727713	20040415
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
	CN 1806045	A	20060719	CN 2004-80016626	20040415
	JP 3800245	B2	20060726	JP 2005-505450	20040415
	US 2006167224	A1	20060727	US 2004-519931	20041230
	IN 2005MN01114	A	20060505	IN 2005-MN1114	20051010
	JP 2006204303	A	20060810	JP 2006-67965	20060313
PRAI	JP 2003-144152	A	20030415		
	JP 2005-505450	A3	20040415		
	WO 2004-JP5392	W	20040415		
GI					

Q=



AB In a process for producing a functional PNA oligomer, a PNA monomer unit having protected adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine is reacted with Boc-Lys(Fmoc)-OH or Fmoc-Lys(Alloc)-OH (Alloc = allyloxycarbonyl) to synthesize a PNA oligomer. Then a functional mol. having a free carboxylic acid is transferred into the above PNA oligomer and the protecting group is deblocked. According to this method having a good cost performance, a functional mol. can be transferred at an extremely high speed. Moreover, this method makes it possible to synthesize the above compound and the Boc-Lys(Fmoc)-OH or Fmoc-Lys(Alloc)-OH serving as a precursor PNA monomer unit. Using this process, a membrane-permeable fluorescent PNA probe R-NH(CH₂)₆CO-Lys(R₁)-Lys(R₁)-Lys(R₁)-NH(CH₂)₆CO-GCATCCCACTTCTCATCC (I; R = Q; R₁ = H-L-Arg-L-Arg-L-Arg) was prepared

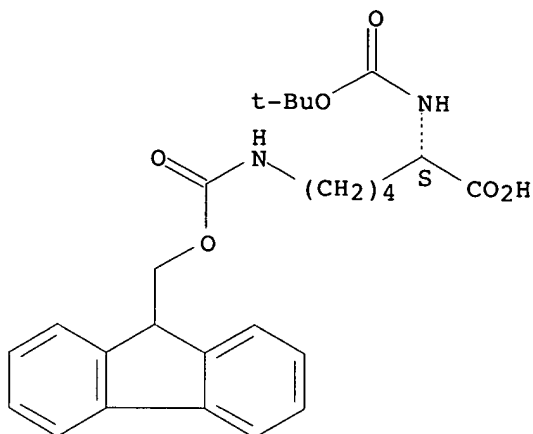
IT 84624-27-1 104669-73-0

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of novel functional peptide nucleic acid using N α -Boc- or
N α - Fmoc-Lys(Fmoc or allyloxycarbonyl)-OH and
PNA monomers)

RN 84624-27-1 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, N2-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N6-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

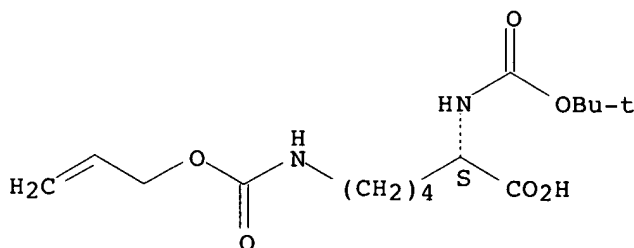
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 104669-73-0 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, N2-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N6-[(2-propenyloxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:679388 CAPLUS

DN 139:381726

TI Modulation of the Pharmacokinetic Properties of PNA: Preparation of
Galactosyl, Mannosyl, Fucosyl, N-Acetylgalactosaminyl, and
N-Acetylglucosaminyl Derivatives of Aminoethylglycine Peptide Nucleic Acid
Monomers and Their Incorporation into PNA Oligomers

AU Hamzavi, Ramin; Dolle, Frederic; Tavitian, Bertrand; Dahl, Otto; Nielsen,
Peter E.

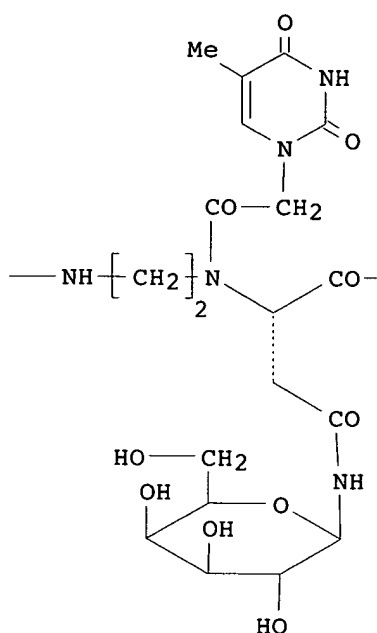
CS Center for Biomolecular Recognition, Department of Medical Biochemistry
and Genetics, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, DK-2200, Den.

SO Bioconjugate Chemistry (2003), 14(5), 941-954
CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English



AB A series of N-(2-aminoethyl)- α -amino acid thymine peptide nucleic acid (PNA) monomers bearing glycosylated side chains in the α -amino acid position (e.g, I) have been synthesized. These include PNA monomers where glycine has been replaced by serine and threonine (O-glycosylated), derivs. of lysine and nor-alanine (C-glycosylated), and amide derivs. of aspartic acid (N-glycosylated). The Boc and Fmoc derivs. of these monomers were used for incorporation in PNA oligomers. Twelve PNA decamers containing the glycosylated units in one, two, or three positions were prepared, and the thermal stability (T_m) of their complexes with a complementary RNA was determined. Incorporation of the glycosyl monomers reduced the duplex stability by 0-6° C per substitution. A cysteine was attached to the amino terminus of eight of the PNA decamers (Cys-CTCATACTCT-NH₂) for easy conjugation to a [18F]radiolabeled N-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-bromoacetamide. The in vivo biodistribution of these PNA oligomers was determined in rat 2 h after i.v. administration. Most of the radioactivity was recovered in the kidneys and in the urine. However, N-acetylgalactosamine (and to a lesser extent galactose and mannose)-modified PNAs were effectively targeting the liver (40-fold over unmodified PNA). Thus, the pharmacodistribution in rats of PNA oligomers can be profoundly changed by glycosylation. These results could be of great significance for PNA drug development, as they should allow modulation and fine-tuning of the pharmacokinetic profile of a drug lead.

IT 150629-67-7

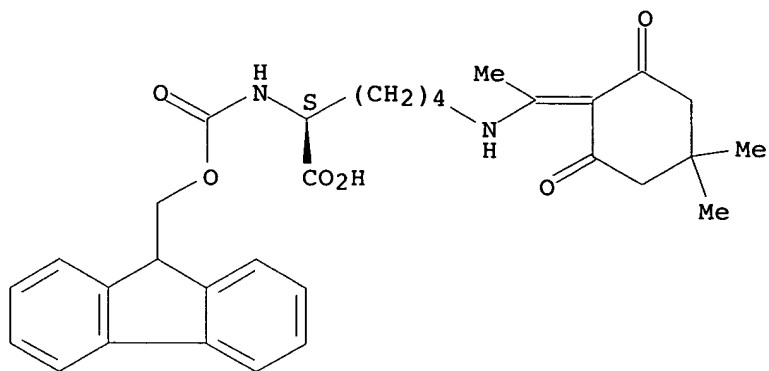
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of glycosylated monomers for PNA synthesis and their effect on PNA/RNA hybridization or PNA biodistribution)

RN 150629-67-7 CAPLUS

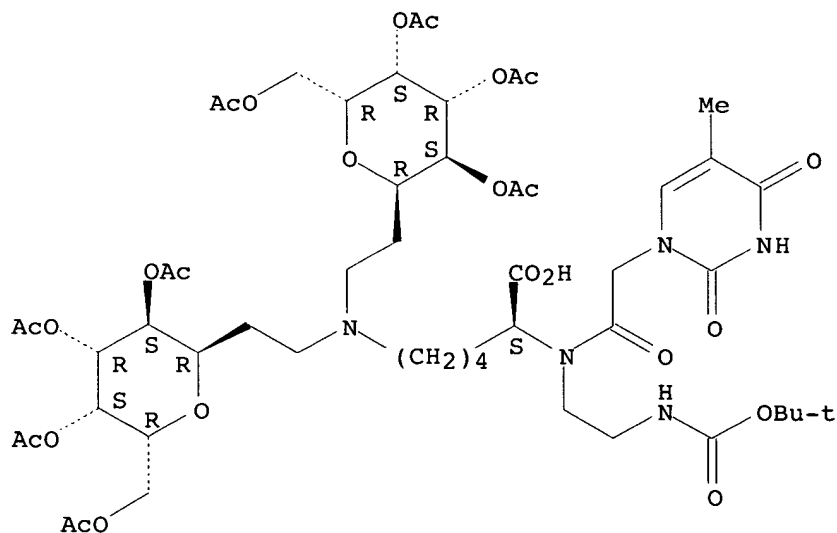
CN L-Lysine, N6-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohexylidene)ethyl]-N2-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 612491-20-0P 612491-21-1P 612491-22-2P
 612491-23-3P 612491-24-4P 612491-25-5P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of glycosylated monomers for PNA synthesis and their effect on
 PNA/RNA hybridization or PNA biodistribution)
 RN 612491-20-0 CAPLUS
 CN L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-N2-
 [2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6,N6-bis(1,3,4,5-tetra-O-
 acetyl-2,6-anhydro-7,8-dideoxy-D-glycero-L-galacto-octitol-8-yl)]- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

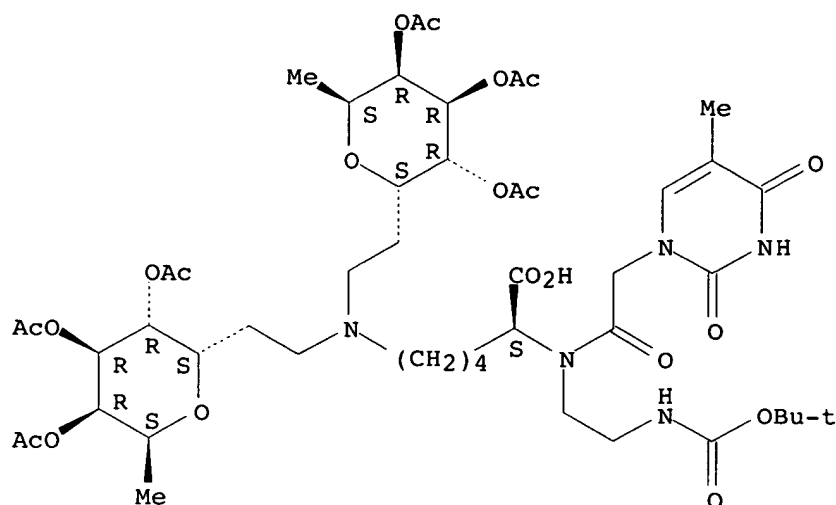
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 612491-21-1 CAPLUS
 CN L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-N2-
 [2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6,N6-bis(3,4,5-tri-O-
 acetyl-2,6-anhydro-1,7,8-trideoxy-L-glycero-D-galacto-octitol-8-yl)]- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

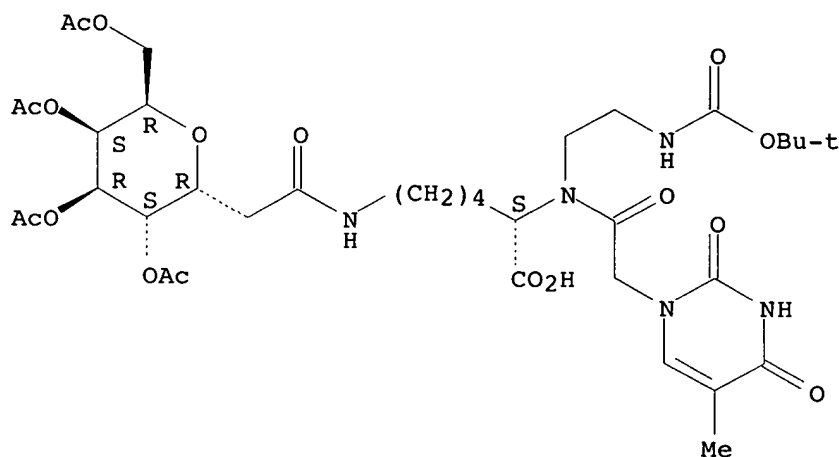
BEST AVAILABLE COPY



RN 612491-22-2 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-N2-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6-(4,5,6,8-tetra-O-acetyl-3,7-anhydro-2-deoxy-D-glycero-L-gluco-octonoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



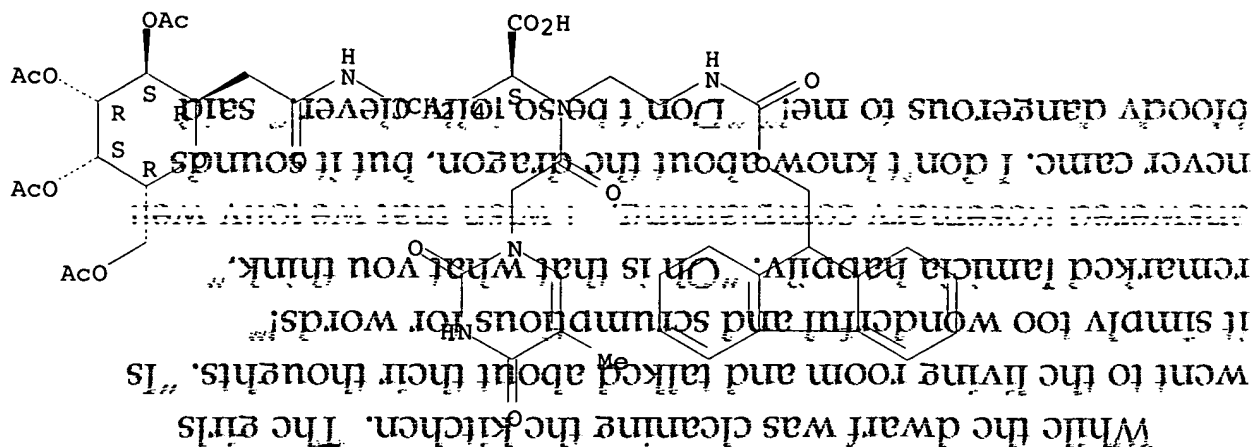
RN 612491-23-3 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-N2-[2-[[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6-(4,5,6,8-tetra-O-acetyl-3,7-anhydro-2-deoxy-D-glycero-L-gluco-octonoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

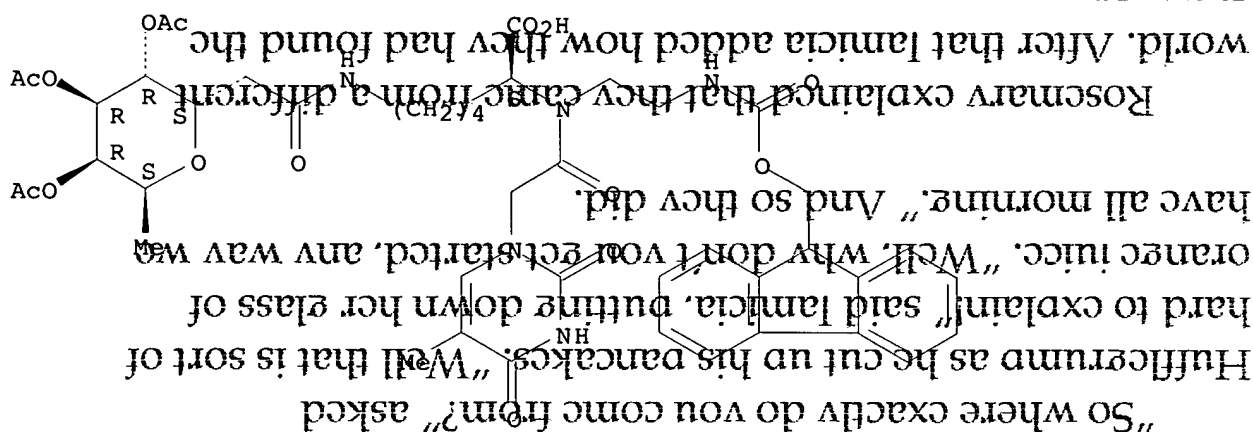
DO NOT SWING OPEN AND IN CASE OF INQUIRY

REPLY TO NUMBER 1000 OF JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY



RN 612491-24-4 CAPLUS
 CN L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidin-2-yl)acetyl]-N2-[2-[[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6-(4,5,6,8-tetra-O-acetyl-3,7-anhydro-2,8-dideoxy-L-glycero-D-gluc-octonoyl)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

listened, he made no comment until Iamicia came to the part Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 612491-25-5 CAPLUS
 CN L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidin-2-yl)acetyl]-N2-[2-[[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6-(4,5,6,8-tetra-O-acetyl-3,7-anhydro-2-deoxy-D-glycero-D-talo-octonoyl)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

"Totally" said Iamicia as she crunched on her bacon. "Thank as she cut up her pancake steaming with maple syrup. Absolute stereochemistry.

The crunch of bacon filled the room as they due into their delicious breakfast. "Ummh, delicious" said Rosemary

orange juice.

ready. said the kind dwarf. They sat down and ate a

"Sisters. Why don't you sit down - breakfast is almost

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 AGS on STN
AN 2001:743877 CAPLUS
DN 136:295013

CS MPB for Molecular Physiology, Department of Chemical Biology and Institut
fur Organische Chemie, Universitat Dortmund, Dortmund, 44227, Germany
SO Chemistry, European Journal (2001, 7(18), 1012-1015)
CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539

DT Journal

LA English

OS CASREACT 136:295013

AB The site-selective conjugation of peptide nucleic acids (PNA) with fluorescent reporter groups is essential for the construction of hybridization probes that can report the presence of a particular DNA sequence. This paper describes convergent methods for the solution- and solid-phase synthesis of multiply labeled PNA oligomers. The solid-phase synthesis of protected PNA enabled the selective attachment of fluorescent labels at the C-terminal end (3' in DNA) which demonstrated that further internal labeling of PNA oligomers was feasible. For the conjugation to internal sites, a method is introduced that allows the on-resin attachment of functional monomers without omitting the need to synthesize an entire monomer in solution. Furthermore, it is shown that the application of a highly orthogonal protecting group strategy in combination with chemoselective conjugation reactions provides access to a rapid and automatable solid-phase synthesis of dual labeled PNA probes. Real-time measurements of nucleic acid hybridization were possible by taking advantage of the fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) between suitably appended fluorophoric groups. Analogously to DNA based mol. beacons, the dual labeled PNA probes were only weakly fluorescing in the single-stranded state. Hybridization to a complementary oligonucleotide, however, induced a structural reorganization and conferred a strong fluorescence enhancement.

IT 146998-27-8

IT 146998-27-8

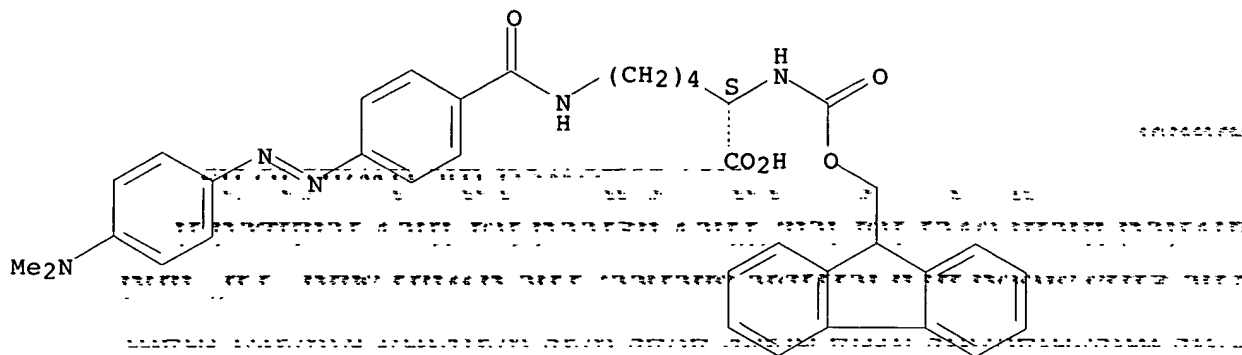
RL: ~~RCT. (Reactant); RACT. (Reactant or reagent)~~ (convergent strategies for attachment of fluorescing reporter groups to

REF ID: A66084

CN L-SYSTEMIN, N-ethyl-L-phenylpropanamide, 1-(1-ethyl-2-methyl-2-phenylpropan-1-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid, (1S,2S,3S)-1-ethyl-2-methyl-2-phenylpropan-1-ylmethoxycarbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry unknown.

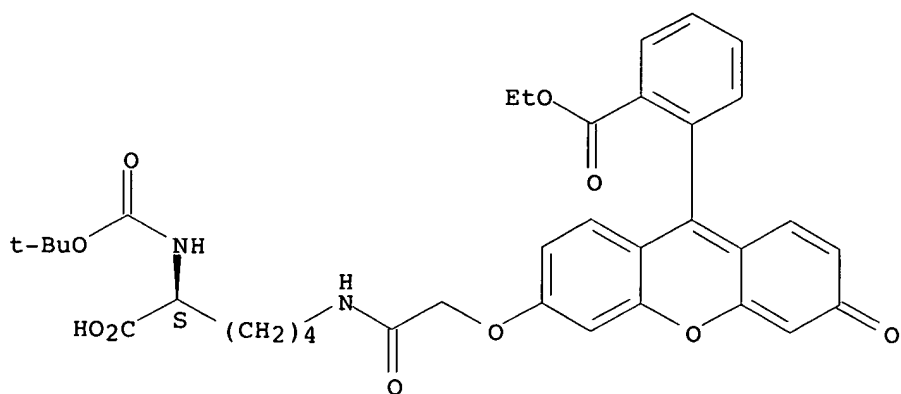


RE.CNT 73 THERE ARE 73 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1997:433584 CAPLUS
DN 127:81770
TI Fluorescein-Conjugated Lysine Monomers for Solid Phase Synthesis of
Fluorescent Peptides
AU Lohse, Jesper; Nielsen, Peter E.; Harrit, Niels; Dahl, Otto
CS Department of Chemistry H. C. Orsted Institute, University of Copenhagen,
Copenhagen, DK-2100, Den.
SO Bioconjugate Chemistry (1997), 8(4), 503-509
CODEN: BCOHBS; ISSN: 1043-1802
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB Fluorescein Et ester was used to prepare the fluorescent mixed ester/ether
6-O-(carboxymethyl)fluorescein Et ester. Conjugation of the latter
fluorescein derivative to the epsilon-amino group of alpha-N-Boc-L-lysine,
via the N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, gave the Boc-protected
fluorescein-conjugated lysine monomer. Removal of the Boc group, followed
by reaction with Fmoc chloride, gave the Fmoc
-protected monomer. These Boc- and Fmoc-protected
fluorescein-conjugated lysines were readily incorporated into peptides and
PNA oligomers during solid phase synthesis to give
fluorescent products. Mass spectroscopy and UV studies showed that the
fluorophore remains unchanged during solid phase synthesis. In contrast
to fluorescein, the photophysical properties of these derivatives are pH
independent from pH 3 to 8, with a molar absorption coefficient, epsilon
456, of 2.2 x 10^4 M^-1 cm^-1 and fluorescence quantum yield, phi, of
0.18.
IT 191791-24-9
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(fluorescein-conjugated lysine monomers for solid phase synthesis of
fluorescent peptides)
RN 191791-24-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[2-[5-carboxy-5-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]p
entyl]amino]-2-oxoethoxy]-3-oxo-3H-xanthen-9-yl 1-ethyl ester, (S)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

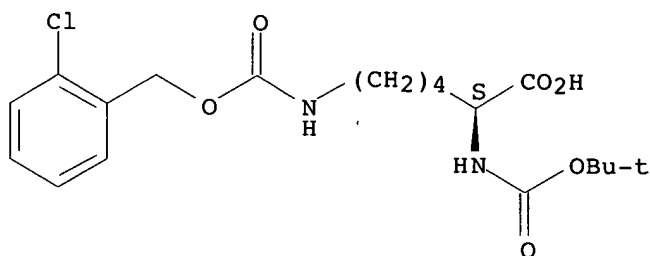
Absolute stereochemistry.

AMBI HETEC 49



IT 54613-99-9
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (fluorescein-conjugated lysine monomers for solid phase synthesis of
 fluorescent peptides)
 RN 54613-99-9 CAPLUS
 CN L-Lysine, N6-[[[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]carbonyl]-N2-[(1,1-
 dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



IT 191791-27-2P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (fluorescein-conjugated lysine monomers for solid phase synthesis of
 fluorescent peptides)
 RN 191791-27-2 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[2-[[5-carboxy-5-[[[(9H-fluoren-9-
 ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]pentyl]amino]-2-oxoethoxy]-3-oxo-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-
 , 1-ethyl ester, (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

